

THE COMMONWEALTH.

From Hill's Travels in Peru and Mexico.
The Inca's Daughter.
A PERUVIAN LEGEND.

Huasca, the Inca of Peru, who reigned at the beginning of the sixteenth century, and who was remarkable for his love of the arts, especially those connected with the improvement of his capital, proclaimed that whosoever would find means of conveying water with facility to his palace and to Cuzco, should receive in marriage his youngest daughter then a beautiful girl in the first bloom of womanhood. This offer was no sooner made, than a young man appeared, called Hassan, who declared himself capable of performing the great work. He was immediately furnished with as many men, and all the materials, which he thought proper to demand, and the work was commenced.

While the work, however, was in progress, an incident occurred which damped the ardor of the youth for the accomplishment of what he had undertaken, and seemed to overthrow all expectations of its ever being completed. Among the numerous attendants upon the workmen for the preparation of their food, and the care of the camp in which they dwelt, there appeared a girl of great beauty, who while attending upon her father was observed by the youthful engineer, who became so violently annoyed that his attention was distracted, and turned from the object upon which his mind had been hitherto bent. He saw that the accomplishment of the work he had undertaken would result in his marriage with the daughter of the Inca, and this, though as compared by all the honors the sovereign could bestow, would deprive him of that which he valued more than life, and tie him to a bride whom he had never seen, and had now ceased to desire to know.

Owing to the state of Hassan's mind, neglect, languor and disorder reigned in the encampment of the workmen, which at first seemed to every one to arise from a conviction on the part of the engineer that the accomplishment of the work was beyond his power. Some time passed without any change, during which Hassan had frequent opportunities of meeting the young attendant to whom he had become attached. This, however, was by and by remarked by the people in such a manner as to induce the young girl to retire, and return no more to the camp—distressing still more the mind of the engineer, who was unable to obtain any further information concerning her.

The confusion into which everything was now thrown became known to the Inca, who soon learned also the real cause of the engineer's deafness and determined to take his revenge by venting to death the subject who had so grossly and so openly insulted his sovereign. The character, however, of the offense was such that Hassan was sent for before his execution, and appeared, guarded in the presence of the Inca, who sat upon his throne surrounded by his nobles. Huasca, happening to be a man of moderate passions, asked the culprit, in the presence of his nobles, whether he had anything to say before his execution in extenuation of the crime he had committed by treating his sovereign with contempt.

To this the young man replied, that he had only to thank his sovereign for all the favors he had received, and more especially for that he was about to receive, which would place him beyond the reach of such suffering as he had endured since he had become acquainted with the innocent cause of his misfortune.

At the moment that the Inca was about to commit him to the tender mercies of the executioners, the girl we have mentioned suddenly appeared among the crowd of nobles, dressed as she had been in the camp of the workmen, and, rushing into the centre of the hall, exclaimed:

"Stay, Inca! Arrest the hand of justice for a moment, while I put one question to the unfortunate culprit. It shall be such as the Inca will not disapprove."

From the moment of this strange apparition, until the demand of the girl, there was not a sound heard. The whole of the nobles present remained motionless and silent. But, had no embarrassment overwhelmed them, the presence of their sovereign would have restrained equally their words and their acts. Huasca, who alone seemed unmoved, nodded assent to the demand of the girl, who now walked up to the youth, and laying her right hand upon his left shoulder, and standing a little on one side, that his countenance might be well seen by the Inca, said:

"Young man of the hills where the Inca is ever known! subject to Huasca! has thou chosen the child of the vales in preference to the daughter of thy sovereign?"

To which the youth, after steadfastly regarding the Inca, replied:

"The will of the Great Source of Light be done. The sentence of the Inca is just."

Then, turning to the girl, he added:

"I go now with joy to dwell where I shall await thy coming, to possess thee forever."

"But wherefore couldst thou not, then said the girl, accomplish the work which thou hast undertaken?"

"It had been done," said the youth, "had the labor been accompanied with the hope of possessing thee."

At this reply the young girl, suddenly throwing off her upper garments which had hidden those which would have betrayed her true character, and taking the entranced youth by the hand, advanced up to the foot of the throne of the Inca, and exclaimed:

"Great Father of the children of the sun, I whom thou lovest as thyself, demand the remission of the sentence against the youth, now bowed down before thee, until it be known whether the great work he has undertaken can be accomplished or not."

Inca Huasca, whose affection for his daughter was beyond all other feelings, electrified by the occurrence, signified his assent to the proposal. A few months after this the great aqueduct was completed, and the engineer and the princess became man and wife.

RARE INSTANCE OF MERCANTILE INTEGRITY.—Some time in the year 1848, Mr. Edward Chappell of Norwich, Conn., bought of the firm of Lewis & Clapp of this city, now dissolved, a lot of lumber to the amount \$275. Shortly afterwards Mr. Chappell failed and compromised this debt by paying thirty per cent.—a few weeks ago Mr. Lewis, the senior member of the firm, received the following letter:

ASTOR HOUSE,
New York, March 21, 1860.

Messrs. LEWIS & CLAPP, Boston, Mass.:
Gents.—On receipt of this please send to me at Norwich a statement of the balance due you on debt compromised in 1849, with interest to date and I will send you check for the amount.

Respectfully yours,

EDWARD CHAPPELL.

It was with some difficulty that the account was found, the transaction having entirely faded from the recollection of both Mr. Lewis and Mr. Clapp. But after searching over the old books of the concern, it was at last discovered and sent to Mr. Chappell, as follows: Principal, after deducting dividend, \$192 28; interest eleven years and two months, \$132 77—total \$331 05. By return mail the following letter enclosing a check for the amount, was received:

MARCH 24, 1860.

Messrs. LEWIS & CLAPP, Boston, Mass.:
Gents—I enclose check to your order for amount of account rendered. The bank is closed or I should have sent you a check on Boston.

Respectfully yours,

EDWARD CHAPPELL.

Such instances of honesty are rare, and deserve to be recorded. One cannot but wish prosperity to a merchant so high-minded and honorable in his dealings with his creditors.

N. Y. Express.

From the Gaceta de Guatemala of the 22d of March.
Death of the Honorable Augustin Beverly L. Clarke.

From Hill's Travels in Peru and Mexico.

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A PERUVIAN LEGEND.

After a long and painful illness, his Excellency Don Augustin Beverly L. Clarke, Resident Minister of the United States, died in this Capital at half past six o'clock on the morning of the 17th inst. Mr. Clarke was born on the 11th of February, 1809, in Chesterfield county, in the State of Virginia. While very young he was sent to the State of Kentucky, where he studied law, and was admitted into practice as an attorney. At the age of twenty-two, he was elected representative in the Legislature of his State, and was subsequently a member of the same body on several occasions. In 1847, during the administration of President Polk, he was elected representative in the National Congress; and in 1850 took his seat as a delegate in the Kentucky Convention and assisted in formulating the new Constitution of that State. In January, 1855, he was nominated by the then President—and the nomination was ratified by the Senate—as Resident Minister of the United States to the Republics of Guatemala and Honduras.

Mr. Clarke, in politics, belonged to the Democratic party. He spoke with great ease, and it was evident that he possessed extensive information on various subjects. His rectitude, and the moderation of his character, made his duties agreeable, and gained for him the esteem and respect of all who had intimate relations with him. In giving this brief biographical sketch of the Hon. Mr. Clarke, we ought not to pass in silence an event which may be considered as the most important of his life. This was the resolution which he took and carried into effect in this Capital, of entering into the bosom of the Catholic Church. Mr. Clarke always had an inclination to Catholicism, and gave many proofs of this in his public speeches. He devoted his mental faculties to the study of the principles of our religion, and from the period of his arrival in Guatemala he placed himself in communication with several talented and learned ecclesiastics, among whom was the eloquent Father Parrodo, of the society of Jesus. The fruit of his reading and meditations, and above all, of the grace of God, was his resolution to embrace Catholicism, which he fulfilled on the 14th of December, last year, receiving baptism at the hands of the Most Illustrious Don Bernardo Pinol, Bishop of Nicaragua, when he took the name of Augustin, his godfather the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Don Pedro de Ayacina. That interesting ceremony, in which Mr. Clarke, profoundly moved, gave evident proofs of the sincerity of his convictions, could not be performed with the accustomed solemnity in consequence of the serious illness under which he suffered at the time. Mr. Clarke had arranged to pass a short time in his own country, the necessary permission having been conceded to him. When his condition seemed least alarming, a sudden attack, which seized him on the night of the 16th, put an end to his life, removing him from the affections of his family and friends.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was one of the latter, in conjunction with the widow of the deceased, arranged the manner in which his funeral should be conducted, giving to the ceremony the official character and the solemnity which the position of the deceased deserved. On the 18th, at five o'clock in the afternoon, the funeral ceremony took place in the church of San Francisco, the officiating priest being the Most Illustrious Bishop of Trajanopolis, the whole of the religious bodies of the community assisting. Their excellencies the Ministers of the government, the foreign representatives, the authorities and corporations, and a large number of private persons invited by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and by the family of Mr. Clarke, also took part on the solemn occasion. His Excellency the President, who had intended to be present, was not able to carry out his intention, as he was suddenly and unexpectedly called away from the capital. The determination of his Excellency to inter the remains of Mr. Clarke in the temple of San Francisco was, however, carried out, with the approbation of the ecclesiastical authorities and the Superior of the order. The coffin which contained the mortal remains of Mr. Clarke was borne along, covered with the flag of the United States, the four ends being sustained by Don Pedro de Ayacina, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Vicount Botanicola, Charge d'Affairs of France; Don Augustin T. Kiel, Consul General of Belgium, and Don Jose de Coloma, Consul General of the Political States. The cortège was followed by the authorities and corporations, and a large concourse of the inhabitants. From the moment of the 17th the flag of the Republic was hoisted at half mast at the Government Palace as a mark of grief, and during the whole of the 18th the flags of all the friend nations were displayed in the same manner from the various Consulates. The government has thus honored the memory of the representatives of a friendly country, and the inhabitants in general have manifested their sorrow for the loss of so estimable a gentleman as Mr. Clarke. His widow has resolved to return to the United States in the steamer Guatemala, which will sail during the present month.

MORE BLOODYSHOD ON KENTUCKY SOIL—A Cold-Blooded Murder.—From the officers and passengers of the Dove, from Kentucky river, we learn the particulars of a cold-blooded murder, committed in Lockport, Henry county, Tuesday afternoon, about 3 o'clock. The assassin was J. B. Roberts, a former sheriff of the county, and his victim was John Stalyers. He shot him in the side with a shot gun loaded with buck shot, inflicting a most horrid wound, which he was not dead when his informant left that point, which was soon after the deed was done.

This bloody affray is the sequel to the fatal rencontre that took place in the same neighborhood last fall or winter, resulting then in the death of Graves Roberts, a son of J. B. Roberts, and the wounding of two others. That affair was published at the time, and the Grand Jury of the county, after an investigation, failed to find any indictment against the parties.

Mr. Roberts, we are told, frequently notified several of the persons implicated, that he intended to kill them, and on Tuesday went to Lockport with a gun and other weapons, literally loaded down with arms, and on entering the store of C. Abrams, discovered Stalyers, who was in the act of receiving a pair of pants he had just purchased. Roberts stepped towards him, remarking, "I believe you are one of the men that helped kill my son," and without any hesitation, took aim and shot him down, the muzzle of the gun not being over two feet from him. Then he walked out, deliberately reloaded his gun, and started to the Dove, saying he would soon catch another, and if he did he would kill him too.

No effort whatever was made to arrest the murderer, and it is quite probable that he made the attempt to commit the second murder. Such, at least, was the belief of the passengers on the Dove. They also assert that a deputy sheriff of the county was in Lockport at the time, in company of Roberts. The only charitable construction that can be put upon the transaction, is to think that the man is insane on the subject of the death of his son, though the law failed to find any indictment in the former case. It is time these bloody feuds were stopped.—Lowell.

Since the above was in type we learn from Mr. Pendleton, of the Dove, that Stalyers is dead.

ADVICE NOT WANTED.—"My dear," said Mrs. Dogberry to her daughter, "you should not hold your dress so very high in crossing the street."

"Then, ma," replied the maiden, "how shall I ever show the beauty of my flounced pantaloons that have almost ruined my eyeglass to make?—Sure I don't care at all if the heax do look at me."

Here the young lady gave a kinder arch look over the left shoulder.

Mrs. Dogberry then went in about the ornful 'sin of vanity' and the beauty of decorum, and retired to her chamber.

No man will excel in his profession if he thinks himself above it; and commerce will not flourish in any country where commerce is not respected.

From the Alexandria Sentinel.
Interesting Document.

A friend has kindly offered for our use, an original letter from the revolutionary patriot, John Adams, subsequently President of the United States. It was written in the first months of the giant struggle of the Colonies with the mother country, and is addressed to a distinguished colleague with the author in the perils and glories of that era. It is interesting as showing the first reachings of the patriot minds of that day, after a form of government that should secure their abilities, yet the links were sundered and the bonds broken that bound them in trans-Atlantic association.

We copy this letter just as it was written, as showing in its free use of Capitals, and occasionally in its autobiography, the changes which a few years bring about in the minutiae of language.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15th, 1775.

Dear Sir: The Course of Events naturally turns the Thoughts of Gentlemen to the Subjects of Legislation and Jurisprudence, and it is a curious Problem what Form of Government, will readily & easily adopted by the Colony upon a Sudden Emergency. Nature and Experience have already pointed out the Solution of this Problem, in the Choice of Conventions and Committees of Safety. Nothing is wanting in addition to this to make a complete Government by the Appointment of Magistrates for the Administration of Justice.

Taking Nature and Experience for my Guide, I have made the following Sketch, which may be varied in any one particular and infinite Number of Ways, so as to accommodate it to the different Genius, Temper, Principles and even Prejudices of different People.

A Legislative, and Executive, and judicial Power, comprehend the whole of what is meant and understood by Government. It is by balancing each of these Powers against the other two, that the Effort in human Nature towards Tyranny, can alone be checked and restrained and any degree of Freedom preserved in the Constitution.

A full and free Representation of the People is chosen for an House of Commons.

Let the House choose by Ballot Twelve, Sixteen, Twenty-four or Twenty-eight Persons, either Members of the House, or from the People at large as the Electors please, for a Council.

Let the House and Council by joint Ballot choose a Governor, annually, triennially or Septennially as you will.

Let the Governor, Council, and House be each a distinct and independent Branch of the Legislature, and have a Negative on all Laws.

Let the Lt. Governor, Secretary, Treasurer, Commissioner, Attorney General and Solicitor-General, be chosen annually, by joint Ballot of both Houses.

Let the Governor with seven Councillors be a Quorum.

Let all the officers and Magistrates, civil and military, be nominated and appointed by the Governor, by and with the Advice and Consent of his Council.

Let the Judges, at least of the Supreme Court, be incapacitated by Law from holding any share of the Legislative or Executive Power. Let their Commissions be during good Behaviour, and their Salaries ascertained and established by Law.

Let the Governor have command of the Army, the Militia, Forts, &c.

Let the Colony have a Seal and affix it to all Commissions.

In this way a Single Month is sufficient without the least Convulsion or Anomosity to accomplish a total Revolution in the Government of a Colony.

If it is thought more beneficial, a Law may be made by this new Legislature leaving to the People at large the Privilege of choosing their Governor and Councillors annually, as soon as affairs get into a more quiet Course.

In Adopting a Plan, in some Respects similar to this, human Nature would appear in its proper Glory, asserting its own Dignity, pulling down Tyrannies at a single Exertion, and eradicating such New Fabricks, as it thinks best calculated to promote its Happiness.

As you was the last Evening polite enough to ask me for this Model, if such a Trifle will be of any Service to you, or any gratification of Curiosity, here you have it, from, sir, your Friend and Master.

JOHN ADAMS.

RICHARD HENRY LEE, Esq.

AUTHOR OF "SWEET HOME."—Though the trite song, "Home, sweet home," has been sung within the home circle of almost every household, yet how few persons of all who have heard its sweet strains, know who was the author of those beautiful words:

"Mid pleasures and palaces,
Though we may roam,
Be it ever so humble,
There's no place like home."

It perhaps has never occurred to the mind of any acquainted with the circumstances that the writer of a song which has found an echo in so many hearts could be other than one who had experienced all the pleasures of a happy home; but, sad as is the reflection, it is nevertheless true, that John Howard Payne, author of "Sweet Home," knew his pulse well.

This was too much for Glasgow's philosophy; his countenance brightened; his muscles relaxed; his bony face assumed first a smile, and then a grin; and, turning his big white eyes upon the disciple of Galen he said:

"Ha! ha! doctor, Master Billy has called the right physician at last—you've got more sense than all the doctors he's ever had here yet."

Glasgow has gone the way of all the earth.—Many a worse man, by a freak of fortune or by the adulation of friends, has been transformed into a hero.

From the New Haven Palladium.

Anecdote of General Washington.

In 1786, I heard the farmer referred to narrate the following incident. Said he: "When the British troops held possession of New York, and Washington, with the American army, lay in the northwest point, one morning, at sunrise, I went forth to bring home the cows. On passing a clump of brushwood, I heard a moaning sound, like a person in distress; on nearing the spot I heard the words of a man at prayer; I listened behind a tree; the man came forth. It was George Washington, the Captain of the Lord's Host in North America."

The farmer was a member of the Society of Friends, who, being opposed to war under any pretext, were lukewarm, and in some cases opposed to the cause of the country. He was a tory. However, having seen the General enter the camp, he went to his own house. "Martha," said he to his wife, "we must not oppose this war any longer; this morning I heard George Washington send up a prayer to Heaven for his country, and I know it will be heard."

This friend dwelt between the lines, and sent Washington many items concerning the movements of the enemy, which were of good service. From this incident we may infer that Washington rose with the sun to pray for his country. He fought for her at meridian; he watched for her at midnight.

Every editor of newspaper, magazine or journal between Montague Point and the State of Oregon, if he has three drops of American blood in his veins, should publish the above on the 22d of February, (Washington's birth day.) This day I entered on my 88th year.

GRANT THORNBUR, Sr.

THE COMMONWEALTH.
FRANKFORT.

Published by A. G. HODGES & CO.

FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1860.

For President of U. States,
JOHN BELL,
OF TENNESSEE.

For Vice President of U. States,
EDW'D EVERETT,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

It cannot but be a source of deep mortification to every man of honorable sensibilities to see the President of the United States—in the cumbent of the highest office of the first free government in the world—convinced of complicity in such corruption as the outrages upon the National Treasury, just brought to light, shows Mr. Buchanan to be guilty of. We do not contemplate his connection with the dishonorable transactions, lately exposed, with feelings of partisan gladness, but with sentiments of unaffected regret that it must go forth to the world that the President of this proud Republic was bas enough to descend to such disreputable conduct. Mr. Buchanan's oath of inauguration, as we understand it, or at least, his implied obligation of honor, bound him to protect and defend the interests of the government, in every possible way; and yet knowing that the money paid to an individual for certain service, amounted to an outrage on the public treasury, in its great excess over fair compensation, instead of having the abuse corrected as he might have done, he deliberately plans and directs the distribution of thousands on thousands of this excess for the support of different venal, purchasable newspapers, working for his interest! If these exposures do not call blood to the cheek of modern Democracy, there is no shame in it.

"WE WON'T LET YOU ALONE."—The Rev. Mr. Worth, who escaped from North Carolina, where he had been arrested for circulating the "Helper" book, lately addressed a meeting of friends and sympathizers in New York. A North Carolina gentleman who was present made an appeal to the audience, in the course of which he said: "All that the South want is to be let alone," and the reply often repeated was: "We won't let you alone." Here, says the New York *Express*, we have as complete an epitome of Republican doctrine and Republican principle—in spirit—as possibly could be produced. Eternal agitation is the element in which it lives and moves and has its being. Aggressiveness is the very breath of its nostrils. "We won't let you alone."

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Anvils and Anchors,	\$6,315
Baer Iron,	1,185,441
Cables,	174,701
Cutlery,	1,761,103
Arms,	314,519
Hoop Iron,	387,198
Muskets and Rifles,	16,851
Nails, Spikes,	84,804
Needles,	254,934
Scrap Iron,	106,702
Pig Iron,	1,049,200
Railroad Iron,	2,274,032
Rod Iron,	332,801
Saws,	26,495
Sheet Iron,	752,975
Side Arms,	5,716
Cast Steel,	1,141,871
Other Steel,	905,858
Wire,	14,299
Manufactures of Iron,	2,150,625
Manufactures of Steel,	1,043,405
Total Iron Imports,	\$17,042,595

Of all this vast value we presume there was not an ounce of raw material which could not have been furnished in this country, and not a day's labor which our own skilled mechanics might not have performed.

A JUST ACT.—We are gratified to learn, says the Louisville *Courier*, that the Senate bill to settle the claims of George Stealey, of Louisville, for services rendered the Government, in California, has passed the House of Representatives in Congress. The claim, which amounts to a good many thousands of dollars, is meritorious, and we are pleased to see that the ability and efficiency of our friend Stealey has met with this most appropriate and pleasant recognition.

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this institution, held at their Banking House in Lexington, on Monday, May 7, 1860, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing twelve months, viz: M. C. Johnson, F. K. Hunt, H. Shaw, I. W. Scott, E. Maclester, W. A. Dudley, and H. T. Duncan.

The Directors on the part of the State, appointed by the Governor, are John R. Viley and Thomas H. Waters.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors on Tuesday, May 8th, M. C. Johnson, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

BY telegraph we learn that the excitement about the New York postoffice defalcation continues unabated. An investigation is going into the affairs of the office, which promises to develop additional frauds and to implicate several employees of the department. A deficit has been discovered in the accounts of the stamp clerk amounting to about \$2,000. Mr. Fowler has not yet been arrested and his whereabouts is not known.

We call attention to the statement of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company in another column. This company has been in existence fifty years, having been chartered in 1810. Its statement shows that it is a reliable and sound condition, and many of our citizens have already availed themselves of the advantages it offers.

Dr. Mills is the agent in this city.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The June number is on our table. Its beautiful engravings, its splendid fashion plates, its interesting and excellent reading matter, command *Godey* to every house keeper and every lady with the least literary taste or appreciation of the beautiful. KEENON & CRUTCHER, Main street, have it for sale.

Disbanded.

Grounded their arms in this city on Friday night last, the 11th inst., the beautiful military organization, known as the "Frankfort Rifles," commanded by the genial and gallant Haworth, after an existence of near two and a half months. It is with mingled feelings of surprise and regret that we are called upon to record a notice of their disbandment. They were a noble looking set of young gentlemen, and performed the different evolutions of the manual with admirable precision. They deserved a better fate. We say we deeply regret the course that the members of the "Rifles" have seen fit to pursue, from the fact that every intelligent mind will concur in the belief that military knowledge is necessary to the maintenance of free institutions. The history of every republic, and of our glorious own, especially, is full of testimony in support of this conviction. No government can hope to maintain its independence or preserve the liberties of its people unless it can provide and preserve the means of resisting foreign aggression, and of enforcing its own claims of respect and consideration. To do this, it is necessary to foster a military spirit, and to diffuse military knowledge among its citizens. We are apart from the world; peace is our policy; the wars of our Republic are the people's wars; the battles of our country greatly belong to our citizen soldiers. In the patriotism and courage of her children a republic finds her surest defense, her strongest battlements; but not what our gallant regulars, officers, and men, have done their duty wherever their sabres have flashed upon a battle-field, whether their artillery has poured its thunder into the ranks of an enemy. They furnish science and courage, but their numbers are too small in an extended war. Added to this science and courage, our citizen soldiers throw in a complete storm, a perfect tornado of lurid energy, mixed in with a spirit that never gives up, and which nerves them on the field, though vanquished, to shout with their last expiring breath—"A little more grape, Capt. Bragg!" This is one distinction the American arms have won, and it stands out boldly—in fact it stands outside of all military science—the wild valor they evidence—and the pell-mell style of fighting, whether in brigades, regiments, companies, platoons, sections, or on their own hook, single handed in a squad by themselves, enable them to pitch in like thunder and lightning, as if the victory depended on each separate arm, and Uncle Sam had nothing to do but to stand by and look on. This, we regard, as a glorious distinction—this dauntless valor, inspired by a love of country; this wild enthusiasm in a soldier gives him a double energy—so possibly could be produced. Eternal agitation is the element in which it lives and moves and has its being. Aggressiveness is the very breath of its nostrils. "We won't let you alone."

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We call attention to the statement of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company in another column. This company has been in existence fifty years, having been chartered in 1810. Its statement shows that it is a reliable and sound condition, and many of our citizens have already availed themselves of the advantages it offers.

Dr. Mills is the agent in this city.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The June number is on our table. Its beautiful engravings, its splendid fashion plates, its interesting and excellent reading matter, command *Godey* to every house keeper and every lady with the least literary taste or appreciation of the beautiful. KEENON & CRUTCHER, Main street, have it for sale.

Republican Convention—First day.

CHICAGO, May 16.

The Republican National Convention assembled to day at Wigwam. Doors opened at eleven o'clock. Long before the hour a large course of people assembled around the doors, numbering many thousand more than could gain admission. As soon as the doors were opened the entire body of the house was solidly packed and the seats in the galleries were entirely filled with ladies. The interior of the hall is handsomely decorated, and not less than 10,000 persons were in the building. At 12 o'clock the Convention was called to order by Gov. Morgan of New York, the chairman of the National committee, who, in an appropriate address nominated the Hon. David Wilmot, of Pa., as temporary chairman, which was received with great applause. Mr. Wilmot addressed the Convention. He read the call issued by the National committee for a National Convention to be held at Chicago on Wednesday, the 16th day of May, for the nomination of candidates to be supported for President and Vice President, and said that usage had made it his duty to take preliminary steps towards organizing the Convention, upon which the most momentous results would depend. No body of men of an equal number were ever called with greater responsibility than those here.

He invoked them to act in a spirit of harmony, that by dignity, wisdom, and patriotism displayed, they may be enabled to enlist the heart of the people and strengthen them in the faith that theirs is the constitutional party. He urged them to stand by the principles of the statement of the revolution, covering and maintaining the like objects and doctrines, then will the end sought for be accomplished and the Constitution and Union preserved and the Government administered properly.

Mr. Spooner, of Ohio, moved the following to act as temporary Secretaries: Fred Hassarack of Ohio; Theo. Pomeroy, of New York; and Henry F. Blair, of Missouri.

The Rev. Mr. Humphreys, of Illinois, then delivered the opening prayer.

Judd, of Illinois, moved that a committee of one delegate from each State and Territory be appointed to report officers for a permanent organization, which was adopted.

As each Southern State and Territory represented was called loud cheers were given.

Delegates from the absent States were then called, Alabama, Mississippi, and South Carolina being received with hisses.

On motion, a committee on Credentials and on business were appointed.

The rules of the House of Representatives were adopted for the temporary government of the Convention.

Horace Greeley, delegate from Oregon, moved that when the roll of States be called, the Chairman of each delegation present their credentials, and if any contest the same they be referred to the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. Carter, of Ohio, moved to amend so that credentials be presented to the committee.

Mr. Greeley accepted the amendment, and the motion was adopted.

The Chicago Board of Trade invited the delegates to an excursion on Lake Michigan this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Judge Finch, of Minn., in moving an acceptance of the invitation, paid a compliment to the people of Chicago for the liberality and enterprise displayed in the erection and decoration of a fine hall for the meeting of the convention.

A motion for the appointment of a committee of one from each State and Territory on platforms was, after discussion, laid on the table, until a permanent organization.

A long discussion ensued to place on the table a motion, that when the Convention adjourn, it do so till 5 o'clock, which eventually prevailed.

Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, was received with loud cheers. He moved to reconsider the vote accepting the invitation of the Board of Trade, and called attention to the action of an other Convention which had wearied the public mind with the length of their discussions.

The vote was reconsidered and a committee appointed to confer with the Board of Trade and fix a future time for the excursion.

Evening Session.

The wigwam was again crowded.

Mr. Lowry, of Pennsylvania, reported that the Board of Trade had prepared a large fleet for the excursion on the lake, and would wait till 6 o'clock. Loud amidst applause from the body of the house.

Mr. Horton, of Ohio, from the committee on Permanent Organization, reported the name of Geo. Ashman, of Mass., as permanent President. [Loud applause.] Mr. Ashman took the Chair and was greeted with immense applause and made a brief speech.

Mr. Marsh, from the committee on Permanent Organization, reported Vice Presidents and Secretaries from each State reported.

Judge Innes, of the part of C. G. Thomas, a worthy Republican of Chicago, presented the Chair with a handsome gavel. He said it was not made of ivory and silver alone, which made it valuable. It was precious in consequence of its associations, being pieces of oak from the flag ship of the gallant Lawrence. [Cheers.] It was the emblem of the Republican party, strong and not noisy. The motto it bore was one which need not be urged upon Republicans, "Don't give up the ship." He hoped that at the end of this conflict, that the Republicans would be able to say with another great commander, "We have met the enemy and they are ours," [Imperial applause.]

The President accepted the present on the part of the Convention in a few graceful remarks, declaring that Republicans should observe the law and never would give up the ship. [Applause.]

Mr. Tracy, of California, moved that a committee of one from each State and Territory be appointed on resolutions, and that the resolutions referred to said committee without debate.

Mr. Rollins, of N. H., moved that each delegation report the name of one person to constitute a member of the Republican National Convention for the ensuing four years. Carried.

The Convention then adjourned to 10 o'clock tomorrow.

The Southern Bolters—Address of the Texas Delegates to Charleston to the Democrats of their State.

The delegates from Texas to the Charleston Convention publish in the New Orleans *Delta* an address to the Democratic party of their State, in which they give their reasons for withdrawing from that body. After recapitulating the unsatisfactory results of the proceedings before the disruption, they say:

Our duty to ourselves, and those whom we represented, was manifest. We had but one of two alternatives—either the surrender of the just claim of the people to a simple recognition of their coequal rights in the common domain, dividing equally with all the States—which renders at Charleston would be construed by the Democracy of the North as a voluntary renunciation, and a final exposition of the Democratic principles of the entire nation—specifically withdraw from further action with those who, by the mere numerical superiority of a minority of States, casting scarcely a single Democratic electoral vote, sought to impose upon our acceptance an ambiguous platform, with their interpretation, which we deemed hostile to the dearer rights of our people, and repugnant to the most approved modes of warning, ventilating, controlling, and improving, individual and community, agriculture, health, &c.

One Hundred Dollars will be given to the draughtsmen who presents the plan which shall be adopted by the Board of Commissioners—the others may be recompensed by the plan itself.

Proposals for the construction of the buildings which accompany the plan; and the person

